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STATE DOCUMENTS

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

South Carolina Museum Commission

For the Fiscal Year

July 1, 1977 to June 30, 1978



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

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SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OF

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

To His Excellency, the Honorable James B. Edwards, Governor of South Carolina, and to the Honorable Members of the General Assembly of South Carolina.

Gentlemen:

We have the honor to transmit the report of the South Carolina Museum Commission for June 30, 1978. The past year has witnessed the continued development of the Commission's program of statewide services, significant acquisitions of scientific, cultural and historical material and, most important, substantial progress in the area of planning a state museum. The Commission is proud to submit this report of programs, services, and planning to the people of South Carolina.

Guy F. Lipscomb, Jr.

Chairman, South Carolina Museum Commission

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

Mr. Guy F. Lipscomb, Jr., <i>Chairman</i>	Columbia, At Large
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Mrs. Edward P. Guerard	Georgetown, District No. 6
Dr. Ambrose G. Hampton, Jr.	Columbia, At Large
Mr. Arthur Magill	Greenville, District No. 4
Mrs. John F. Rainey	Anderson, District No. 3
Mr. Marvin D. Trapp	Sumter, District No. 5
Dr. Leo F. Twiggs	Orangeburg, District No. 2
Mr. David B. Verner	Charleston, District No. 1

STAFF MEMBERS

Mr. David C. Sennema	<i>Director</i>
Dr. Overton G. Ganong	<i>Deputy Director</i>
Mr. Rudolph E. Mancke	<i>Curator of Nat. History</i>
Ms. Hedy A. Hartman	<i>Museum Liaison Person</i>
Mrs. Bonnie M. Morrison	<i>Executive Secretary</i>
Mrs. Winona O. Darr	<i>Clerk-Typist*</i>
Mr. Roderick M. Baty	<i>Exhibit Designer*</i>

* Part time.

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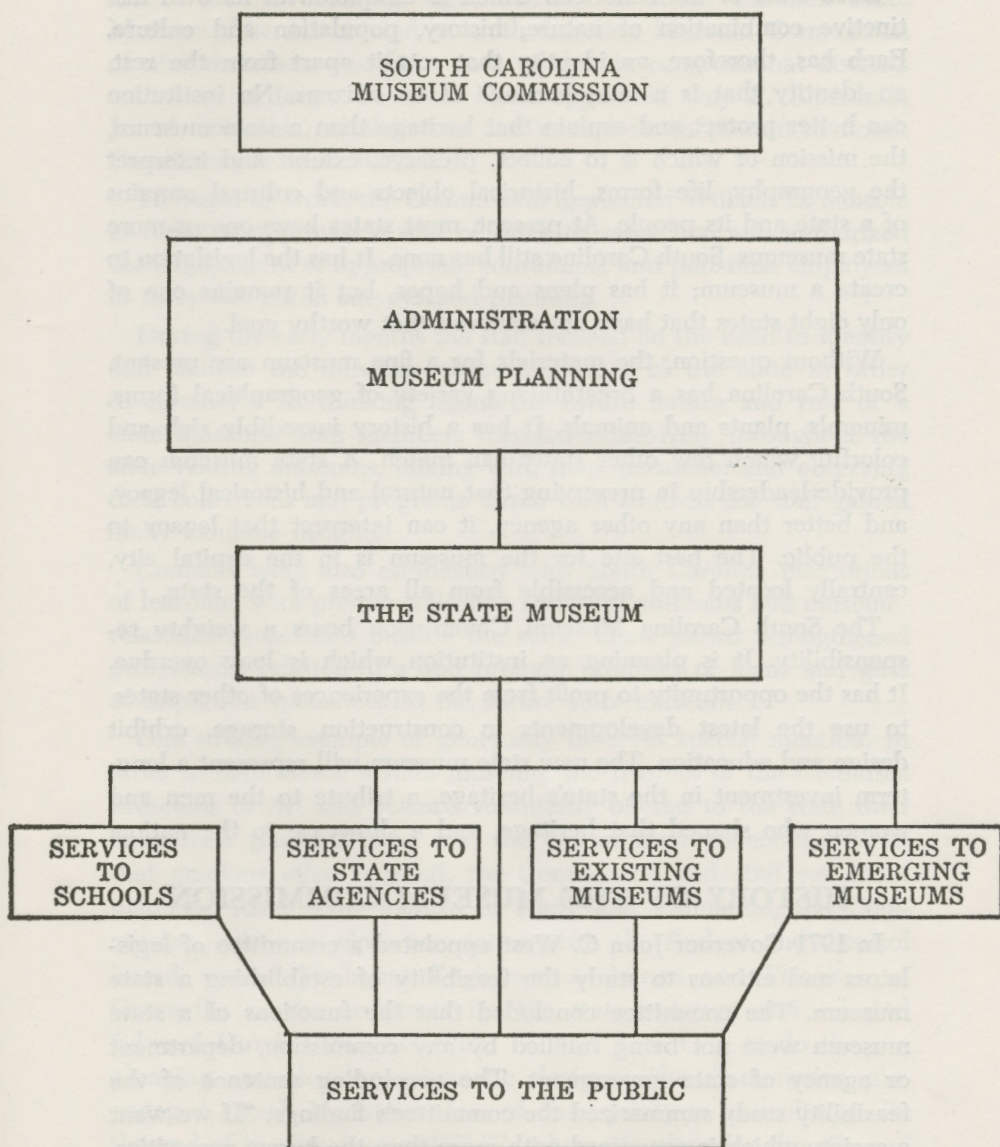
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A STATE MUSEUM

Each state of the American Union is unique, with its own distinctive combination of nature, history, population and culture. Each has, therefore, an identity that sets it apart from the rest, an identity that is a vital heritage of its citizens. No institution can better protect and explain that heritage than a state museum, the mission of which is to collect, preserve, exhibit and interpret the geography, life forms, historical objects and cultural remains of a state and its people. At present, most states have one or more state museums. South Carolina still has none. It has the legislation to create a museum; it has plans and hopes, but it remains one of only eight states that have not achieved that worthy goal.

Without question, the materials for a fine museum are present. South Carolina has a breathtaking variety of geographical forms, minerals, plants and animals. It has a history incredibly rich and colorful, which few other states can match. A state museum can provide leadership in preserving that natural and historical legacy, and better than any other agency, it can interpret that legacy to the public. The best site for the museum is in the capital city, centrally located and accessible from all areas of the state.

The South Carolina Museum Commission bears a weighty responsibility. It is planning an institution which is long overdue. It has the opportunity to profit from the experiences of other states, to use the latest developments in construction, storage, exhibit design and education. The new state museum will represent a long-term investment in the state's heritage, a tribute to the men and women who shaped that heritage, and a showcase to the nation.

HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM COMMISSION

In 1971 Governor John C. West appointed a committee of legislators and citizens to study the feasibility of establishing a state museum. The committee concluded that the functions of a state museum were not being fulfilled by any commission, department or agency of state government. The concluding sentence of the feasibility study summarized the committee's findings: "If we want a society which is concerned with more than the barest necessities, and if we want our children and citizens to know something of their heritage, the assets of their state and the direction of South Carolina's progress into the future, A STATE MUSEUM IS ESSENTIAL FOR THESE PURPOSES."

With that phrase in mind, the State Legislature in 1973 enacted H1612 as the enabling legislation for a South Carolina State Museum. The act created a South Carolina Museum Commission of nine members, one from each of the six congressional districts and three at large. Governor West appointed Guy F. Lipscomb, Jr., of Columbia, as chairman and named seven prominent South Carolinians to work with him.

To begin its work, the Commission appointed William E. Scheele as director, approved a staff of three to assist him and authorized the engagement of appropriate consultants and part-time employees to carry out initial surveys and planning.

During the early months the staff focused on the need to identify and analyze the museum-related resources of the state in order to crystallize its thinking about the future nature and role of a state museum. Staff members traveled extensively throughout the state visiting museums, talking with their personnel and observing their collections and programs. From such contacts the staff gained many valuable insights.

Contacts were also established with South Carolina institutions of learning, with private collectors and with museums and museum-related organizations outside the state. These efforts strengthened professional relationships and brought promises of loans and gifts of important specimens to the future state museum.

One striking example of generosity deserves special mention. In order to help create a state museum, the trustees of the Columbia Museums of Art and Science voluntarily offered to the state their land, their physical plant and the use of their collections. With that gracious offer in mind, the Commission and staff set about planning. After some months of study and evaluation, the Commission, acting in close association with the Budget and Control Board, named Piedmont Engineers, Architects and Planners, of Greenville as the architects for the state museum and selected Edward Durell Stone Associates of New York City to do the site planning and develop schematic designs. The Commission also engaged Lynch Industries, Inc. of New Jersey as consultants. By the end of the fiscal year 1976-77, schematic plans for the site and building and a draft of an exhibit plan had been completed.

A number of important staff changes took place in that same year. William Scheele resigned as director and was replaced by David C. Sennema. The sudden death of William L. Anderson, the deputy director, left a gap that was filled by the hiring of

Overton G. (Tony) Ganong, who started in August, 1977. Rudolph E. Mancke and Bonnie M. Morrison continued as curator of natural history and executive secretary respectively. In February, 1977, the Commission received a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts that enabled it to hire Hedy A. Hartman as museum liaison person. A number of part-time and temporary staff members were also employed.

Several changes also took place in the membership of the Commission. David B. Verner of Charleston replaced Lucy Hall, who moved out of the state. Caroline Rainey of Anderson was appointed by Governor James B. Edwards from congressional district No. 3, and Ann Guerard of Georgetown was named from congressional district No. 6.

As necessitated by the expanded staff, the SCMC in July, 1977, moved its offices from 1023 Woodrow Street to the Five Points Building at 2221 Devine Street. At almost the same time it moved its collections into the "depot," a former art gallery and photo studio leased to the state for two years at no cost by the Columbia Museum of Art Commission.

A number of activities begun in those early days have become established features of the Commission's program. From the very beginning the Commission has carried on a vigorous campaign of public information. To explain the concept of a state museum, staff members and commissioners have spoken throughout the state to service organizations, historical society meetings, museum lecture audiences, college assemblies, high school groups, conservation camps, artists' guilds, travel conferences and teachers' meetings. They have answered questions and provided consultant services in the areas of natural history, history, art and the environment.

The South Carolina Museum Commission has also continued to assist local museums and historical societies as well as to lend objects from its collections to other museums. Such services are an important part of its program.

Another worthwhile continuing activity is the examination of specimens and collections brought in by individual citizens. In fact, hardly a day passes without a telephone call or a visit from someone interested in learning more about an object in his possession. Employees have worked with the staffs of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism; the S. C. Arts Commission, the S. C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, and the State Board of Education to add services to the programs of those agen-

cies. They have also cooperated with private organizations such as the S. C. Wildlife Federation, the S. C. Science Council, the Southeastern Gem and Mineral Society and dive clubs.

A heavy responsibility fell upon the Commission in August, 1976, when Governor Edwards requested that it administer the provisions of the amended Underwater Salvage Law (§54-7-210-80) relating to fossils. In fulfillment of its new duties, the Commission has worked closely with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, which is responsible for controlling the recovery of archeological (i.e., man-made or man-used) materials, both underwater and on land. Moreover, Rudy Mancke, the Commission's curator of natural history, has developed a good relationship with the state's hobby divers, from whom the Commission has received considerable quantities of fossil material.

The Commission from the outset has engaged in collecting, although, owing to a shortage of space and staff, at a slower pace than it would have liked. Nevertheless, during the first few years the Commission did acquire a number of important gifts to form the nucleus of its future collection. Prominent among them are a fine assortment of lighting devices from the estate of James E. Buchanan of Spartanburg and a variety of historical items from the estate of John Amasa May of Aiken.

In the first three years of its existence the South Carolina Museum Commission made important strides toward the creation of a state museum. The year 1977-78 saw further advances and a significant rethinking of the agency's earlier plans.

THE COMMISSION IN 1977-78

For the South Carolina Museum Commission, the past fiscal year has been one of steady progress. The full-time staff remained intact and was strengthened by the addition of part-time and temporary employees. A new planning effort was launched, resulting in a reassessment of previous work. Relations with the state's other museums were strengthened. New exhibits and publications kept the Commission's name before the public. Only in the areas of collecting and the administration of underwater fossil recovery was the Commission dissatisfied with its achievements, but these shortcomings resulted largely from inadequate storage space and the lack of necessary personnel.

For the first time in its history, the Commission passed through the fiscal year with no turnover in its full-time staff. This stability

made for a smooth-running program. Furthermore, the Commission's team was reinforced by the hiring of several part-time and temporary employees. Roderick (Rick) Baty, a local artist, joined the staff in January as a part-time exhibit designer and immediately began creating a series of eye-catching exhibits. Winona Darr came on as a part-time clerk and typist. From the S. C. Arts Commission, the Museum Commission received a Title VI CETA position for an arts technician, which it used to hire Peter Kandilou, who resigned after several months and was replaced by Michael Parker. Susan Hedden, a graduate student in art history at USC, interned with the Commission and contributed valuable assistance on a number of projects.

The stability of the full-time staff was matched by the Commission, there being no changes during the year. Moreover, the Commission's advisory board of interested citizens was augmented by new members. In order to give that board increased identity and leadership, the Commission's chairman, Guy Lipscomb, appointed Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gignilliat of Spartanburg as its first co-chairmen.

In view of the Commission's long-range purpose, the year's most important activity was planning. Considerable architectural and site planning had been accomplished in previous years; nevertheless, as time passed the staff and the Commission became aware that those early plans were not based on adequate projections in the areas of program, staff and budget. Such planning had to be carried out before the workability of the architectural design could be evaluated. Moreover, in late 1977, the state ordered its agencies to prepare five-year development plans, many of the purposes of which paralleled the Commission's master planning needs.

In order to secure first-rate assistance in planning, the Commission obtained a federal grant of \$9,855 from the National Endowment for the Humanities. It then engaged E. Verner Johnson, of E. Verner Johnson Associates, Inc., Boston, to guide the staff through the several stages of the plan. With the assistance of Mr. Johnson and thirteen museum professionals from around the country, who served as consultants, the five-year plan was prepared and the first three sections of the master plan brought to a well-developed stage. During the first five months of 1978-79, about fifteen more consultants were scheduled. It is expected that several more months' work will be required before the plan is finished. This planning has already considerably modified past plans and goals and will no doubt continue to do so as it moves to completion.

Concurrently with master planning, the staff has continued to study the work of various exhibit design firms throughout the country. There are many such companies (new ones seem to spring up almost monthly), and each has its individual approach. The task of the Commission, not an easy one, is to find the company whose philosophy and techniques match the Commission's values and needs.

In the area of exhibits, last year was the busiest yet. Beginning in January, a series of exhibits dealing with natural history, cultural history and art were installed in the State House exhibit case. Exhibits changed very three or four weeks. The display in the Archives Building was also redone. At the year's end, this program of changing exhibits was continuing.

The Museum Commission also circulated sixteen traveling exhibits to museums and art galleries around the state. Seven exhibits consisted of paintings, acrylics, ceramics, baskets and mixed media pieces from the State Art Collection. Others featured photographs contributed by the S. C. Department of Archives and History and the U. S. Soil Conservation Service as well as objects from the Commission's own collections. Very popular, these traveling shows represented a substantial contribution to the programming of the state's museums, particularly the smaller ones.

Since the Commission has always considered as one of its major goals the providing of services and assistance to the museums of the state, it took important steps to cement its relations with the South Carolina Federation of Museums. The two organizations agreed to cooperate in the sponsoring of workshops, the arranging of consultant services and the dissemination of information. It is expected that this agreement will lead to significantly improved professional services for South Carolina's museums and their personnel.

Publication was another area of increased activity. The newsletter, which had lapsed for several months following the death of deputy director William Anderson in February, 1977, was issued twice. A comprehensive list of museums and museum-related institutions was printed, and at year's end two museum bulletins were being published. The Commission's most visible effort was, of course, the 1978 State Highway Map, which featured a guide to the museums and museum-related institutions of South Carolina. The Museum Commission, chiefly through its museum liaison person, conceived the thematic idea and gathered the information; the Department of Highways and Public Transportation was responsible for the content, editing and printing.

● In order to increase their professional abilities, several staff members availed themselves of workshops and training courses during the year. David C. Sennema, director, attended the Eastern Regional Seminar for Historical Administrators, sponsored by the American Association for State and Local History, which was held in Indianapolis in January. Overton G. Ganong, deputy director, enrolled in workshops on collection management and registration methods at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. Hedy A. Hartman, museum liaison person, spent a week at the Anthropology Conservation Laboratory of the National Museum of Natural History in Washington in order to become acquainted with conservation techniques useful for the upkeep of museum collections. She also received a scholarship to the American Law Institute-American Bar Association seminar on Legal Aspects of Museum Operations, held in Chicago in March. Her notes and supporting materials were made available to all museums in the state.

One of a museum's most important roles is collecting. In this vital area the South Carolina Museum Commission made some progress, but its gains were not as substantial as desired. On the positive side, the Commission did improve storage conditions for the collection by purchasing steel cabinets and by installing a humidification system in the depot to maintain a consistent humidity level during the winter months. (Stable conditions of temperature and humidity are critical for the long-term preservation of museum objects, most of which are composed of organic materials and ferrous metals.) The staff also took steps to develop an up-to-date system of accession and catalog records, and to more precisely define a collections policy. On the negative side, the Commission was not able to launch a serious collecting effort, chiefly because it lacked sufficient storage space and a trained curator of history to identify, catalog, store and handle objects. In fact, it even had to turn down gifts of large items, like automobiles, because it had no place to put them. In natural history, where a curator was available, the situation was better. The Commission continued to add to its collection of fossils, thousands being recovered during last summer's Amoco project (discussed in the 1976-77 annual report).

At year's end a potentially serious problem arose. The Columbia Museum of Art Commission informed the Museum Commission that it would not be able to renew the lease on the depot, the SCMC's storage building. Therefore, within six months the Commission must find suitable storage space for its collections.

Concerning the administration of underwater fossil recovery, last year was one of experimentation. During the late summer, the Commission issued temporary salvage licenses, but when it found it could not monitor salvage operations to insure that only fossils were being recovered, it indefinitely suspended the issuance of further ones. The Commission continued its satisfactory relationship with the state's hobby divers, whom it licenses in cooperation with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology. It also worked with the Law Enforcement Division of the S. C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Department to secure enforcement of the rules and regulations governing underwater fossil recovery.

For the second straight year, the Commission made a request to the State Capital Improvement Bonds Committee for capital funds for the construction of the museum, this time in the amount of \$10,700,000. The request was turned down once again, but the Commission is hopeful that funds will be forthcoming in the not-too-distant future.

On balance, 1977-78 was a good year for the South Carolina Museum Commission. Significant progress was achieved in planning, exhibiting and publication. Despite the problem areas of collections, storage and the administration of underwater fossil recovery—problems susceptible to solution with adequate funding and staff—the program has established considerable momentum, which promises to make 1978-79 a most productive and consequential year.

SYNOPSIS OF PROGRAMS

Planning

At this stage in the Commission's brief history, planning is its most important function. The creation of a large, complex and highly specialized institution like a state museum requires meticulous planning at all levels, from the basic determination of the museum's purpose to the highly detailed specifics of the physical facilities. Considerable site and schematic architectural planning had been accomplished in the Commission's first two years of operation, but as time passed it became evident that those plans were not based upon sufficient preliminary planning in the areas of programs, staff, collections and budget. The Commission decided, therefore, that a comprehensive master plan was necessary to lay the groundwork for an architectural plan.

To provide essential guidance in the preparation of the master plan, the Commission engaged E. Verner Johnson of Boston, an

architect and museum planner. Well acquainted with the design requirements of museums, Mr. Johnson has prepared or has helped to prepare development plans for the Museum of Science in Boston, the Pink Palace Museum in Memphis, Tennessee; the Mid-America Center in Hot Springs, Arkansas; the Tennessee State Museum, Plimoth Plantation and many others. From his experience Mr. Johnson has devised a six-step planning procedure. The first step is for the museum to determine its fundamental purpose. Based upon this statement of purpose, the institution then defines the roles it intends to carry out in the areas of exhibition, education, research and collection. Using the role statements as guidelines, it next develops programs, and once they are established it determines the staff and the physical facilities necessary to carry them out. The final step is to draw up a budget, based upon projected needs in staff, facilities and equipment. Under this procedure, planning at each successive step becomes more specific, each step growing out of what has been previously decided.

At the outset the Commission recognized that the advice of experts would be indispensable. From such experts the staff could draw upon many years of experience in museum planning and operation, could learn of the successes and failures of other institutions and how the former might be duplicated and the latter avoided. In order to obtain such assistance, a grant was secured from the National Endowment for the Humanities in the amount of \$9,855, matched by \$20,615 in state funds and in-kind services.

At the end of the fiscal year, seven months of the one-year grant period has elapsed, and thirteen consultants had come to Columbia to give advice on planning, exhibition, collections, museum stores, physical facilities, educational programs, history programs, auxiliary organizations and many other subjects. With their help the staff by year's end had prepared the first three stages of the plan. It expects to complete the plan in 1978-79.

Collections

The year 1977-78 was not an outstanding year from the standpoint of collections. Insufficient storage space and the lack of a history curator prevented the Commission from making a determined effort to acquire objects. In fact, it had to turn down the offer of two antique automobiles because it had no place to keep them. Nevertheless, some fine materials did come to the Commission, materials that will be genuine assets in the future

program of the state museum. A partial list of those materials includes:

Nineteenth and twentieth-century clothing and Confederate veterans' memorabilia, gift from Mrs. David W. Robinson.

Nineteenth-century men and women's clothing, gift from Mr. Corky Huey.

The book *Campfire and Battlefield*, by Rossiter Johnson, gift from Mr. Jack W. Davis.

Nineteenth-century eyeglasses; World War II uniform, equipment and trunk belonging to Kenneth Harris, later a general in the South Carolina National Guard, gift from Dr. Francis A. Lord.

Mural (9 feet by 3 feet) depicting Francis Marion and British officer, purchase.

Masonry hammer, gift of Mr. W. A. Edwards.

Dispensary bottle (found beneath steps of State House during construction work), gift of Mr. R. L. Lindler.

Material pertaining to military history, originally collected by Dr. Francis A. Lord, purchase.

Fossils, including material recovered from the Amoco project as well as given to the Commission by Mr. Robert McIntosh, Mr. Steve Baty and Mr. Ed Dixon.

The largest acquisition of historical material was the purchase from the Lord collection. Dr. Francis A. Lord, retired history professor at the University of South Carolina, over many years amassed a rich collection of objects related to U. S. military history, particularly from the periods of the Civil War and World War II. The Museum Commission was fortunate to be able to purchase a number of items from his collection. Many of them are associated with the Confederacy or with South Carolina; other items represent types of objects widely used everywhere in the United States during the nineteenth century. The material acquired includes muskets, shotguns, handguns, swords, uniforms and uniform accessories, bullets and artillery projectiles, gunnery equipment, lighting devices, optical devices, military accouterments, musical instruments, trunks, knapsacks, a saddle, cooking utensils, recreational artifacts and medical equipment.

In the area of natural history, the largest acquisition consisted of fossils—about 20,000 of them—recovered during the salvage project funded by the Amoco Corporation last August. Although

a majority of the fossils are unidentifiable fragments, there are significant numbers of recognizable and impressive specimens. They include the remains of large extinct animals, such as the mammoth, the mastodon, the tapir, the ground sloth, the prehistoric horse and the bison; the bones of species still living in the state, such as the white-tailed deer; and the remains of ancient marine species, especially sharks, that swam in the waters that once covered the coastal plain. Some of these fossils have already been exhibited in the State House.

Exhibits

The Museum Commission expanded the small-scale exhibit program launched in 1976-77. A new exhibit was installed in the case provided by the State Department of Archives and History in its building, but the major effort was devoted to a series of exhibits in the State House. Beginning in January, six exhibits were installed, approximately one every month. The subjects treated were:

- the giant beaver that used to inhabit South Carolina,
- a life-group display using taxidermy specimens of birds and mammals,
- the museums of the state,
- artifacts from the site of Bluff Plantation (done in cooperation with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology),
- Low Country baskets, a craft of African origin in South Carolina,
- the fossilized teeth of ancient animals.

As this report is being written, a seventh exhibit is due for installation, featuring ceramics from the State Art Collection.

The Museum Commission also reached large numbers of people with its traveling exhibits, a program initiated by the museum liaison person. Its sixteen shows appeared in 31 museums and exhibition galleries in 28 communities around the state. Seven traveling exhibits consisted of works from the State Art Collection, which is owned by the South Carolina Arts Commission but which is exhibited by the Museum Commission. Other exhibits include:

- Photographs of National Register properties in the state,
- Low Country Photographs,
- Photographs of Agriculture in South Carolina during Depression days,
- The Buchanan Lighting Collection,

Natural History prints by Audubon, Catesby, Albin and others,
Low Country Baskets,
Catawba Pottery,

An exhibit devoted to the career of Mary McLeod Bethune,
the renowned black educator.

A number of these exhibitions were organized with the assistance of the S. C. Department of Archives and History, the S. C. Arts Commission, and the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

At year's end the Commission was preparing three additional traveling exhibits. It expects this aspect of its program to continue to grow.

STATEWIDE SERVICES

The museum liaison program, funded largely by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, is a program of services to other museums statewide. During the past year, Hedy Hartman, museum liaison person, has spent most of her time visiting museums in the state, discussing their problems and needs, and disseminating technical information. Her office has become a resource center for individuals and institutions in the museum field.

As part of the museum liaison program, a listing of the museum and museum-related institutions of the state, containing over 200 entries, was developed. In conjunction with the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, the 1978 State Highway Map was dedicated to the theme of the museums in the state.

At the national conference of the American Association of Museums (in Kansas City, Missouri), Ms. Hartman initiated a meeting of individuals from around the country with positions similar to hers. Programs of this sort will continue in the future.

With the financial assistance of the National Endowment for the Arts, three workshops were organized. The topics were:

1. "Docent and Volunteer Training"
2. "Simple Conservation Techniques"
3. "Exhibition Design and Labeling Techniques"

Approximately fifty individuals attended each session, which was held free of charge. In each case, one out-of-state guest speaker participated along with several in-state professionals.

A program for cooperation between the Museum Commission and the South Carolina Federation of Museums is currently under

study. Tentatively, Ms. Hartman will work with the Federation on membership, annual program development and communication between the museums of the state. These programs will be added to the technical services which the liaison person now provides.

NATURAL HISTORY

The South Carolina Association of Naturalists (SCAN), formed in January, 1976, under the auspices of the South Carolina Museum Commission, continues to flourish. It is composed of 113 people from throughout the state who have an amateur or professional interest in the natural history of South Carolina.

The major function of SCAN is to gather and share natural history information with its membership and with the general public. One aim of the group is to publish checklists of the flora and fauna of the state, with the goal of updating natural history information in all areas.

Monthly field trip meetings are held, with the group gathering to explore a specific natural area in the state. Recently, the Heritage Trust Program of the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department asked SCAN to help it in its evaluation of natural areas in South Carolina.

Following each meeting a newsletter is circulated which contains a list of interesting plants and animals seen during the previous trip, an announcement of the upcoming field trip and other information of interest to naturalists.

UNDERWATER FOSSIL RECOVERY

Responsibility for administering the provisions of the state's Underwater Salvage Act relating to fossils was given to the Museum Commission in August, 1976, but this responsibility was not accompanied by any increase in staff or appropriation. The past year, therefore, was one of experimentation to see if the act could be properly administered at present budget levels. Events proved that it could not.

Before the Commission assumed responsibility for the administration of underwater fossil recovery, that responsibility had belonged to the Budget and Control Board, which had issued salvage permits to two dive firms. In August, 1977, the Commission terminated those permits and issued temporary salvage licenses to those firms. It also licensed a third firm attempting to enter the business.

All the companies were interested in salvaging fossils for sale, particularly shark teeth. During the period of the licenses, the Commission discovered that with its small staff it could not monitor the salvage operations to insure that the rules and regulations were being followed. Furthermore, the Commission became increasingly concerned over its ignorance of the extent of fossil resources beneath the state's waters and over the possibility that fossil salvage activities could disturb valuable archeological sites.

Last November, in an effort to learn more about the issues involved, the Commission held a public meeting, at which it heard from the salvage divers as well as from a number of hobby divers who feared that salvage licenses would restrict their access to prime diving areas. As a result of that meeting, the Commission suspended the issuance of commercial salvage licenses for the indefinite future. In a published statement, Guy F. Lipscomb, Jr., chairman, said:

The Commission has made its decision based upon several factors. First, we feel that we have a responsibility to work with and support the efforts of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, which is responsible for archeological material found under the waters of the state. We are bound to the Institute through the Underwater Salvage Law and we have the feeling that their job of dealing with man-made objects is even more critical than ours of dealing with fossil materials. When either agency grants a license it potentially affects the ability of the other agency to properly do its job.

The Commission does not feel that we would be acting responsibly and in the best interests of the people of South Carolina if we were to issue commercial salvage licenses without having a better idea of the extent of the resources (fossils) available. We have a reasonable idea of what has been brought up from the waters of the state but little idea of how much material remains. The State Department of Wildlife and Marine Resources knows how many deer reside in the state at a given time and they may set hunting seasons accordingly. If the deer population is threatened with extinction they can refuse to issue hunting licenses until they are satisfied that it is once again safe to do so.

Unlike the Wildlife Department we have no way of knowing the extent of the resources we are charged with protecting. We do know that, unlike deer, fossils are non-renewable resources. Some of the fossil material which is our responsibility has been in the earth and the water for as long as thirty million

years. We cannot renew the supply by refusing to issue licenses for a year or two and waiting for it to replenish itself.

We have held a special meeting for the purpose of listening to the commercial salvage divers and we have carefully considered their arguments for extension or re-issuance of licenses. We have heard extensively from hobby divers throughout the state who have expressed their views. We believe that we have given the matter fair and impartial consideration.

The Commission regrets that this decision adversely affects the 5 or 6 divers who currently earn their living diving for fossils. We feel, however, that we have a responsibility to act on behalf of the 2,800,000 citizens of the State of South Carolina and this decision reflects our effort to do that to the best of our ability.

In order to obtain enforcement of the rules and regulations governing hobby diving, representatives of the Museum Commission and the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology spoke with Wildlife officers around the state, who agreed to check licenses and to issue citations to violators.

The Commission strongly feels that it cannot properly discharge its responsibility to protect and manage the fossil resources beneath the state's waters without adequate staff and equipment. In its 1978-79 budget request it had asked for three divers and funding to equip them, but at the end of the fiscal year the status of its request was still unknown. (Note: Funding for divers and equipment was provided in the 1978-79 budget.)

PUBLICATIONS

During the last fiscal year the Museum Commission published or had a hand in publishing five publications. Two issues of the newsletter were printed and 9500 copies of each issue circulated to keep the interested public informed of Commission operations.

Other publications were:

List of South Carolina Museums and Related Museum Organizations, compiled by Hedy A. Hartman.

Plants of the Eastatoe, by C. Leland Rodgers (Furman University) and George W. Shiflet, Jr. (Erskine College), published as Museum Bulletin No. 2.

Fossil Locations in South Carolina, by Jerry J. Howe and Andrew S. Howard (both of Converse College), published as Museum Bulletin No. 3.

In addition to the above publications, the Museum Commission supplied information to the Department of Highways and Public Transportation for the 1978 State Highway Map.

CONCLUSION—NEED AND PROSPECTS FOR A STATE MUSEUM

South Carolina is rich with objects depicting its historical, natural and cultural heritage, but many of the state's treasures which rightfully belong here can now be found in collections in other states. The Commission has found that the people of this state *are* interested in contributing objects of importance to a state museum. The future museum collections are available, but the state must develop the means to collect, preserve and display them.

Museums already operating in South Carolina need help, from basic advice to sophisticated consultant service, from exhibit material to advanced conservation techniques. A central facility, a state museum located in Columbia and professionally staffed, can provide a variety of services to those museums that already serve a significant portion of the state's population.

The Museum Commission has determined that the state museum must be a dynamic, people-oriented institution working closely with and supporting the activities of groups such as the Audubon Society, garden clubs, gem, mineral and historical societies, coin and stamp collectors and arts and crafts organizations. It anticipates that these groups and many more would affiliate with the museum and enjoy periodic events there.

The Commission envisions a close working relationship with South Carolina Educational Television, which enjoys an enviable national reputation as a leader in its field. Through such cooperation museum programs can be beamed statewide for the education and enjoyment of all South Carolinians.

The prospects are indeed bright. South Carolina has the resources to create a state museum second to none in this nation. The accomplishments of the past year have brought that potential one step closer to reality.

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year 1977-78

State Funds

Personal Services	\$ 78,225.00
Contractual Services	47,096.00
Supplies	10,295.00
Fixed Charges	9,423.00
Equipment	15,620.00
Exhibits & Collections	13,575.00
	<hr/>
	\$174,234.00

Federal Grants

Museum Liaison (first grant)	\$ 13,193.00
(7/01/77 to 5/18/78)	
Museum Liaison (second grant)	5,393.00
(2/02/78 to 6/30/78)	
Planning State Museum	4,071.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 22,657.00
Total Expenditures	\$196,891.00

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE

OUTLINE OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO STUDY FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE MUSEUM

1. Feasibility.

- (a) Need for a State Museum
- (b) Purpose and Function
- (c) Mission and Program
- (d) Existing Museums, State Departments and Agencies
- (e) Costs: Capital and Operating

2. Establishment and Organization

- (f) Location
- (g) Organization: Commission and Staff
- (h) Timetable for Establishment of a State Museum
- (i) Financing: Capital and Operational
- (j) 1972-1973 Procedures

3. Recommendations

- (k) Creation of a State Museum Commission
- (l) Appropriation for a Staff and Consultants for the Planning of Such a Museum
- (m) Study of Site and Program
- (n) Development of Building(s) and Full Staff
- (o) Operation of a State Museum

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO STUDY FEASIBILITY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE MUSEUM TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

The Committee has been directed by Joint Resolution of the General Assembly to study the feasibility of the establishment of a State Museum for South Carolina.

The question of the feasibility of such a museum raises several preliminary questions:

- (a) Is there a need for such a museum?
- (b) What is the purpose and function of a State Museum?
- (c) What should be the scope, program and mission of a State Museum?
- (d) Is that purpose and function being met by existing museums of other state institutions or agencies?
- (e) Can the costs of such a museum (capital and operating) be justified for the State of South Carolina?

* * * *

If the answer to the question of feasibility is affirmative, then other questions arise:

- (f) Where should such a museum be located?
- (g) How should a State Museum be organized and operated, as to governing body and staff?
- (h) What timetable should be set for the establishment of such a museum?
- (i) What can be anticipated in regard to the financing of a State Museum?
- (j) What steps should be taken for 1972-1973 toward the establishment of a State Museum?

In order to answer these and other complex questions related to the establishment and operation of a State Museum, the committee has heard several experts in the museum field, received

reports from various state officials in related fields and read several treatises and studies on State Museums. The overwhelming majority of these experts were in accord as to the necessity and desirability for such a museum and the type of museum which should be established.

South Carolina has a history in which all of her citizens can take pride, and the story of South Carolina is an asset which can attract many other Americans to the State. The many facets of South Carolina's story constitute assets which can be of immeasurable value in attracting tourists to South Carolina and in the education of our own citizens and students.

In the economic sphere, the better corporations and businesses are interested in cultural developments and facilities in assessing a new location; no longer does business give consideration only to profits in determining where to locate. The needs of a company's executives and employees are of vital concern.

While it is apparent that there is need for such a museum, the exact scope and program of such a museum cannot be pre-planned; it must evolve from an orderly and well-conceived plan of development.

South Carolina can learn a great deal in this field from what has happened in other states—for most of the states have state museums of one sort or another. The experience of other states indicates that a State Museum should be established and operated for the basic purpose of presenting the story of South Carolina in three aspects:

- (1) The *history* of the state—including the Indian tribes of the Carolinas, exploration and settlement, social and political development, military events and educational and cultural evolution.
- (2) The *fine arts* in the state—including architectural developments, furniture and silver, interior decoration, South Carolina artists and literature and poetry.
- (3) *Natural history* and the *sciences*—including geology and archeology, botany and zoology of the state, natural resources, scientific developments and industrial advances.

The purpose and function of a State Museum is thus to tell the story of the State; if such a museum collects and displays a few artifacts and does not involve the museum visitor in anything more than a superficial story of the state, then no purpose will be served by such a museum.

If a standard of excellence is not to be followed from the outset, then there is no reason to consider the establishment of such a museum; the Department of Archives is an example of what can be done in the establishment of a similar department in the proper way and with appropriate facilities. It is fundamental that expert professional advice, guidance and consultation be obtained in the establishment of a state museum.

The general scope and mission of such a museum has been outlined above, but the details as to the program of a State Museum must be evolved under this professional guidance. Such a museum, functioning properly, will be an invaluable asset in the state's educational system; at the same time the museum can be a positive factor in attracting tourists to South Carolina.

No museum in South Carolina today fulfills the function of such a State Museum to any appreciable degree. The Gibbes Art Gallery and the Charleston Museum are primarily oriented to Charleston, and the museums in Florence, Columbia, and Greenville are directed towards the fine arts in general. There is certainly no substantial overlap in the function of any existing museums, departments or agencies and a properly conceived and developed State Museum.

The function of the Department of Archives would, for example, in no way be usurped by such a museum, and a State Museum would be a valuable adjunct of the Department of Parks and Tourism. No existing commission, department or agency of state government is equipped to operate such a museum.

The scope of a State Museum should encompass everything about South Carolina, but it should also be limited to South Carolina. The things that make South Carolina distinctive and the differences between South Carolina and other states and areas should be emphasized. If all of America is exactly alike, then there would be no point in a State Museum, but South Carolina has a different history, distinctions in the fine arts and natural and scientific differences which set our state apart.

Such a museum would not impinge upon or disturb the program of any existing museum; on the contrary the resources and available material from a State Museum would give support and aid to the museums of a local nature and would supplement and undergird the programs of museums in all parts of the state.

A state museum will not be expensive at the outset—in the planning and pre-development stages; once the stage is set, then

the acquisition of a suitable site, construction of building(s), development of the overall site, hiring of sufficient and suitable personnel and operating costs will require considerable appropriations. The cost of establishing and operating a State Museum will not thus be minimal.

Our study, in the light of the experience of other states, convinces us that such a museum would be an educational, cultural and tourist facility that South Carolina must have. For too long and because of the depression which followed the Civil War, South Carolina has not been able to develop the history, the assets and the attractions of this State in the proper way.

As to the location and organization of such a museum, the Committee has reached certain tentative conclusions:

(1) A State Museum should be located in the capital of the State—particularly in the case of Columbia where the capital site was selected because of its central location. The site should be ample in size with sufficient acreage, access and parking.

(2) The organization for such a museum can take several forms, but the governing body should be independent of and separate from any existing commission or department of government.

(3) The difficulty comes in the establishment of the procedure, the timetable and the financing of the State Museum. Obviously, a State Museum cannot be created in a short time; once the decision is made that South Carolina is to have a State Museum, then the planning and organization which are necessary for the proper establishment of such a museum must be undertaken. Such a study is beyond the competence or the scope of the study by this committee and can only be undertaken under the direction of professionals in the museum field hired for the purpose of developing an appropriate plan and implementing such a plan over a period of years. Any other course might result in the establishment of a State Museum without the proper objectives and without the financial planning necessary for the achievement of a State Museum in which all of our citizens could take pride and from which they could reap great benefits.

At this point, therefore, the committee does not recommend the immediate establishment of a State Museum; such a recommenda-

tion would be unrealistic, wasteful and lacking in proper perspective.

The committee does recommend that the General Assembly take steps looking toward the eventual establishment of a State Museum: these steps are as follows:

For 1972-1973

(k) Creation by statute of a State Museum Commission of nine members, consisting of six members (one from each Congressional district); and three members at large, all to be appointed by the Governor on staggered terms.

(l) Appropriation of a sufficient budget for the year 1972-1973 to hire a director and a small staff in order to begin the development of a collection for the State Museum and plan for such establishment and to obtain appropriate professional consultation.

For 1973-1974 and beyond:

(m) Study and selection of a site for the eventual establishment of the State Museum, and development of a projected program.

(n) Development of building(s) with suitable exhibit and display areas for a State Museum divided into three departments:

(i) History

(ii) Fine Arts

(iii) Natural Sciences, and expansion and organization of a professional staff for the operation of the Museum.

(o) Operation of such a museum with a sufficient staff, headed by a professional director.

* * * *

Such a program might take as long as ten years to bring into full fruition, but South Carolina is already late in the establishment of a State Museum. If we want a society which is concerned with more than the barest necessities and if we want our children and citizens to know something of their heritage, the assets of their state and the direction for South Carolina's progress into the future, a State Museum is essential for these purposes.

The Bicentennial celebration in 1976, with emphasis on South Carolina's decisive role in The American Revolution at Cowpens and King's Mountain, might be an appropriate time for such a

Museum to begin its operation, but it is essential that the planning for such a museum begin *now*.

SENATE MEMBERS:

/s/ Frank C. Owens
/s/ Eugene N. Zeigler
/s/ Gordon H. Garrett

HOUSE MEMBERS:

/s/ Wilson Tison
/s/ Lucius O. Porth
/s/ Giles P. Cleveland

GOVERNOR APPOINTEES:

/s/ Mrs. Emily B. Jefferies
/s/ Mrs. Jennie C. Dreher
/s/ A. T. Graydon

Received as information.

TITLE 60

CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

1976

ARTICLE 1

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

SEC.

60-13-10. South Carolina Museum Commission created; membership; chairman; vacancies; terms of office.

60-13-20. Meetings and officers of Commission; compensation of members.

60-13-30. Primary function of Commission.

60-13-40. Powers of Commission.

60-13-50. Director.

§ 60-13-10. *South Carolina Museum Commission created; membership; chairman; vacancies; terms of office.*

There is hereby created the South Carolina Museum Commission composed of nine members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years and until successors are appointed and qualify. One member shall be appointed from each congressional district of the State and three members shall be appointed at large. One of the at-large members shall be appointed chairman of the Commission by the Governor. Vacancies for any reason shall be filled in the manner of original appointment for the unexpired term.

Notwithstanding the provisions above prescribing four-year terms for members of the Commission, the members appointed from

even-numbered congressional districts and one at-large member other than the chairman shall be initially appointed for terms of two years only.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 9-361; 1973 (58) 241.

§ 60-13-20. *Meetings and officers of Commission; compensation of members.*

The Commission shall meet at least quarterly and at such other times as the chairman shall designate. Members shall elect a vice-chairman and such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall be paid such per diem, mileage and subsistence as provided by law for boards, committees and commissions.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 9-362; 1973 (58) 241.

§ 60-13-30. *Primary function of Commission.*

The primary function of the Commission shall be the creation and operation of a State Museum reflecting the history, fine arts and natural history and the scientific and industrial resources of the State, mobilizing expert professional advice and guidance and utilizing all available resources in the performance of this function.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 9-363; 1973 (58) 241.

Cross references—

As to stealing, damaging, etc. works of literature or objects of art of certain institutions, see §§ 16-13-330 to 16-13-370.

§ 60-13-40. *Powers of Commission.*

To carry out its assigned functions, the Commission is authorized to:

- (1) Establish a plan for, create and operate a State Museum;
- (2) Elect an executive officer for the Commission, to be known as the Director;
- (3) Make rules and regulations for its own government and the administration of its museum;
- (4) Appoint, on the recommendation of the Director, all other members of the staff;
- (5) Adopt a seal for use in official Commission business;
- (6) Control the expenditure in accordance with law of such public funds as may be appropriated to the Commission;
- (7) Accept gifts, bequests and endowments for purposes consistent with the objectives of the Commission;
- (8) Make annual reports to the General Assembly of the receipts, disbursements, work and needs of the Commission; and

(9) Adopt policies designed to fulfill the duties and attain the objectives of the Commission as established by law.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 9-364; 1973 (58) 241.

§ 60-13-50. *Director.*

The Director of the Commission shall be the Director of the State Museum, when such facility comes into existence and his qualifications shall reflect an ability to serve in that capacity. Compensation for the Director shall be determined by the General Assembly.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 9-365; 1973 (58) 241.

TITLE 54

CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA

1976

CONTROL OF SALVAGE OPERATIONS

SEC.

54-7-210. Title to bottoms of navigable waters and shipwrecks, vessels and other things of value therein.

54-7-220. Custodians of shipwrecks, vessels and other things of value.

54-7-230. License to conduct search or salvage operations.

54-7-240. Renewal of licenses; licensee to obtain permission from Federal agencies.

54-7-250. Use of funds.

54-7-260. Suspension or revocation of licenses; notice; hearing; appeal.

54-7-270. Assistance of law-enforcement agencies.

54-7-280. Penalties.

§ 54-7-210. *Title to bottoms of navigable waters and shipwrecks, vessels and other things of value therein.*

Subject to Article 1 of this chapter, the title to all bottoms of navigable waters within the State and extending one marine league seaward from the Atlantic seashore measured from the mean low water, and the title to all shipwrecks, sunken vessels, and all things therein, including but not limited to cargoes, tackle, and underwater archeological artifacts; fossils and other paleontological material, both plant and animal, including but not limited to molds, casts, bones, and teeth, or any other things of value which have remained unclaimed for more than fifty years on such bottoms is hereby declared to be in the State of South Carolina.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 54-321; 1968 (55) 3077; 1977 (60) 1.

Effect of Amendment—

The 1976 amendment, effective September 16, 1976, inserted "the State and extending," deleted "mark" following "low water," inserted "fossils and other paleontological material, both plant and animal, including but not limited to molds, casts, bones, and teeth," substituted "things" for "thing" and substituted "fifty" for "ten."

§ 54-7-220. *Custodians of shipwrecks, vessels and other things of value.*

(a) The custodian of shipwrecks, vessels, cargoes, tackle and underwater archeological artifacts shall be the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, which is empowered to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to preserve and salvage such underwater properties.

(b) The custodian of fossils and all other paleontological material, both plant and animal, including but not limited to molds, casts, bones, and teeth shall be the South Carolina Museum Commission, which may promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to preserve and salvage such underwater properties.

(c) The custodian of any other thing of value as set forth in § 54-7-210 shall be the State Budget and Control Board which may promulgate rules and regulations for such purpose.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 54-322; 1968 (55) 3077; 1969 (56) 301; 1977 (60) 1.

Effect of Amendment—

The 1976 amendment rewrote subsection (b) and added subsection (c).

§ 54-7-230. *License to conduct search or salvage operations.*

(a) Any person desiring to conduct search or salvage operations, in the course of which any part of a derelict or its contents or other archeological site may be removed, displaced or destroyed, shall first make application to the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology for a license to conduct such operations. If the institute, in its discretion, finds that the granting of such license is in the best interest of the State, it may grant the applicant a license for such a period of time and under such conditions as the Institute may deem to be in the best interest of the State. The license may include but need not be limited to the following:

- (1) Payment of monetary fee to be set by the institute;
- (2) That a portion of the historic material or artifacts be delivered to the custody and possession of the institute;
- (3) That a portion of all such historic material or artifacts may be sold or retained by the licensee;
- (4) That a portion or all of such historic material or artifacts may be sold or exchanged by the institute;
- (5) The licensee's equity shall be stated in the license and shall not be less than fifty percent of the artifacts or value of the artifacts recovered;

(6) Any other reasonable conditions constituting fair compensation to the licensee and protection of property rights of the people of the State.

Provided, however, that, no license need be issued to the institute, itself, which is authorized to conduct search or salvage operations with all recovered items belonging solely to the State.

(b) Any person desiring to conduct search or salvage operations in the course of which fossils and other paleontological material, both plant and animal, including but not limited to molds, casts, bones, or teeth may be removed, displaced or destroyed, shall first make application to the South Carolina Museum Commission for a license to conduct such operations. If the commission, in its discretion, shall find that the granting of such license is in the best interest of the State, it may grant the applicant a license for such a period of time and under such conditions as the commission may deem to be in the best interest of the State. The license may include but need not be limited to the following:

(1) Payment of monetary fee to be set by the commission;

(2) That a portion of such paleontological material including molds, casts, bones and teeth be delivered to custody and possession of the commission;

(3) That a portion or all of such paleontological material, including molds, casts, bones and teeth may be sold or retained by the licensee;

(4) That a portion or all of such molds, casts, bones and teeth may be sold or exchanged by the commission;

(5) The licensee's equity shall be stated in the license and shall not be less than fifty percent of the artifacts or value of the artifacts recovered;

(6) Any other reasonable conditions constituting fair compensation to the licensee and protection of property rights of the people of the State.

Provided, further, that, no license need be issued to the commission, itself, which is authorized to conduct search or salvage operations with all recovered items belonging solely to the State.

(c) Any person desiring to recover anything of value other than shipwrecks, vessels, cargoes, tackle, and underwater archeological artifacts; fossils and other paleontological material, both plant and animal, including but not limited to molds, casts, bones, and teeth, shall obtain a license from the Budget and Control Board which shall contain such terms as the board may deem necessary.

(d) Any person desiring to conduct a search or salvage operation which might recover a combination of archeological, paleontological, or other items, as further defined in subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall be issued, whenever feasible, one license jointly from the appropriate issuing authorities.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 54-323; 1968 (55) 3077; 1969 (56) 301; 1977 (60) 1.

Effect of Amendment—

The 1976 amendment, effective September 16, 1976, rewrote this section.

§ 54-7-240. *Renewal of licenses; licensee to obtain permission from Federal agencies.*

Licenses may be renewed upon such terms as agreed to by the applicant and the agency concerned. Holders of licenses shall be responsible for obtaining permission, if any is required, of any Federal agencies having jurisdiction, including the United States Coast Guard, the United States Department of the Navy, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 54-324; 1968 (55) 3077; 1977 (60) 1.

Effect of Amendment—

The 1976 amendment, effective September 16, 1976, rewrote this section.

§ 54-7-250. *Use of funds.*

Any funds received by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, the South Carolina Museum Commission, or the Budget and Control Board under the terms of § 54-7-230 may be allocated for use by the institute or the commission for continuing its duties under this article, subject to the approval of the Budget and Control Board, or the board may direct that all or any parts of such funds be paid into the General Fund of the State.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 54-325; 1968 (55) 3077; 1977 (60) 1.

Effect of Amendment—

The 1976 amendment, effective September 16, 1976, rewrote this section.

§ 54-7-260. *Suspension or revocation of licenses; notice; hearing; appeal.*

(a) The authorities authorized to issue licenses specified in this article may suspend or revoke a license issued by the authority for just cause after the licensee has been given at least twenty days' notice in writing of charges against him, and granted a hearing by the issuing authority. Upon the hearing of any such proceedings the issuing authority may administer oaths and may procure, by subpoena, the attendance of witnesses and all other necessary parties and production of relevant books and papers.

(b) Any licensee in the State whose case has been passed upon by the proper authority may appeal to the circuit courts of the State in the same manner as provided for by law regulating appeals from the magistrates courts. The court may in its discretion reverse or modify any order made by the issuing authority. The appeal shall be heard upon all the original records before issuing authority.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 54-326; 1968 (55) 3077; 1969 (56) 301; 1977 (60) 1.

Effect of Amendment—

The 1976 amendment, effective September 16, 1976, rewrote this section.

§ 54-7-270. Assistance of law-enforcement agencies.

All State and local law-enforcement agencies are hereby empowered to assist the institute, the commission, the board, and the licensee.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 54-327; 1968 (55) 3077; 1969 (56) 301; 1977 (60) 1.

Effect of Amendment—

The 1976 amendment, effective September 16, 1976, inserted "the Commission" and substituted "licensee" for "permittee."

§ 54-7-280. Penalties.

Any person violating the provisions of this article shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine in the discretion of the court or by imprisonment for a term not to exceed two years.

HISTORY: 1962 Code § 54-328; 1968 (55) 3077; 1977 (60) 1.

Effect of Amendment—

The 1976 amendment, effective September 16, 1976, inserted "deemed."



Exhibit Case in the Archives and History Building

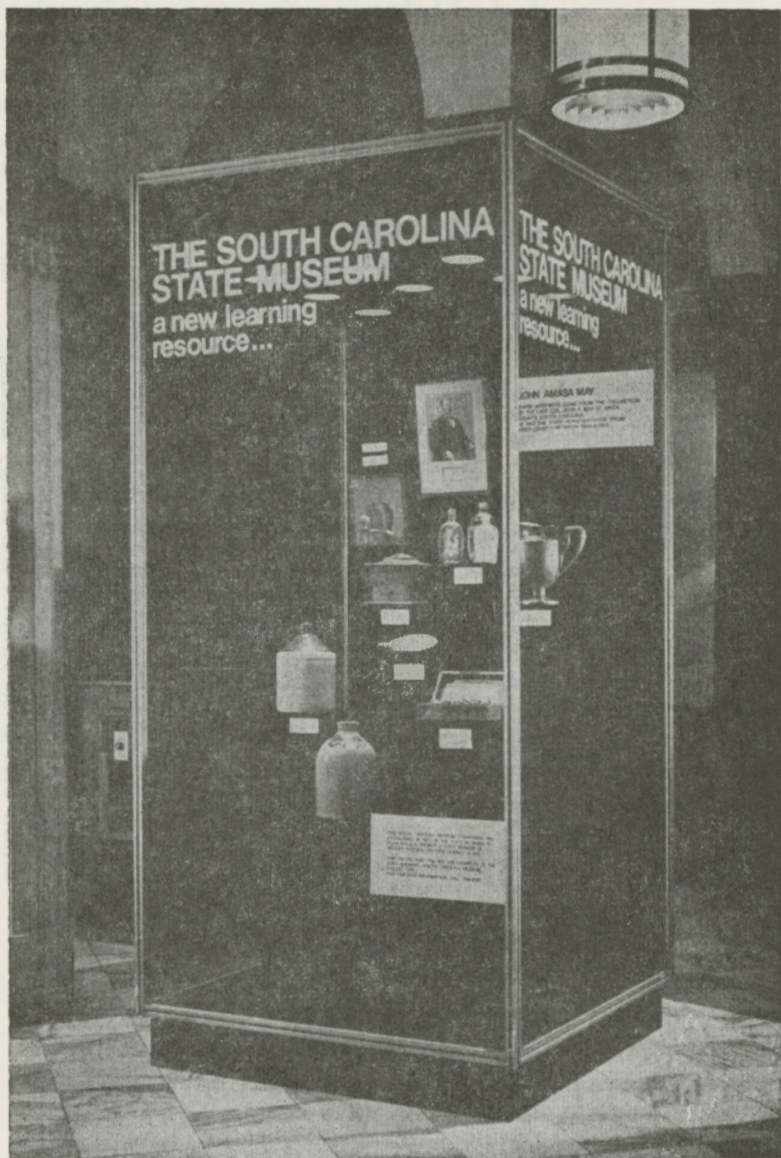


Exhibit Case in the State House